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## REVIEWS

*Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache* von FRIEDRICH KLUGE. Neunte durchgesehene Auflage. Berlin und Leipzig 1921, Vereinigung wissenschaftlicher Verleger Walter de Gruyter & Co. xvi + 519 pp. Boards, M. 40.

Forty years have elapsed since the appearance of the first edition of this handbook, indispensable to those seeking a concise statement concerning the derivation and first appearance of a German word. The successive editions of the *Wörterbuch* are the milestones of German philology, the records of its progress during the preceding lustrum. On the whole, the contributions of the last few years have been neither numerous nor striking. Kluge's own *Zeitschrift für deutsche Wortforschung* was discontinued in 1914, and no successor of this repository of lexicographic and linguistic research has as yet appeared. Much material has presumably remained unpublished, or else it has been deflected into local publications, difficult of access. And the restrictive effects of the war must not be left unmentioned, which even now make foreign periodicals practically inaccessible to the German scholar. It was to be expected, therefore, that the present edition would not be of much larger bulk than its immediate predecessor (1915). As a matter of fact, the paging of the two editions is identical in the first half of the book. Even here, however, revisions and additions have been made, space for new matter being gained by the excision of superfluous details in other articles.

The following corrections are based almost exclusively on unpublished or recently published studies. They are accordingly not meant to be a criticism of the present edition, but rather a contribution towards the succeeding one, which will doubtless be necessary within the next few years: <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The following abbreviations have been used:

Blankenb.: *Quellen zur Rechts- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte der rheinischen Städte*. Bergische Städte II: Blankenberg, bearb. von E. Kaeber; Deutz, bearb. von B. Hirschfeld. Bonn, 1911.

Bunge: *Liv-, Est- und Curländisches Urkundenbuch*, hrsg. von F. G. v. Bunge, Reval, 1853 ff.

Cod. Lus.: *Codex diplomaticus Lusatiae superioris II*, enthaltend

**Admiral** "etwa . . . um 1550 . . . eingebürgert": a document dated 1427 refers to "sechs amrals adir houbtschiffe" (*Bunge*, VII, 435). The other use of the word, as a French military title, occurs still earlier: "der emeral von Franckenrich" (*Baseler Chron.* v, 128, written about 1403). Cf. *MLN.* xxxiv, 264, where early instances of the spellings *amaral*, *amoral*, and *ammiral* are cited. The additional forms *amirald* and *amiraul* occur in documents of the year 1476 (*Ochsenbein*, pp. 367, 373).

Urkunden des Oberlausitzer Hussitenkrieges hrsg. von R. Jecht, 2 Bde., Görlitz, 1896-1904.

DWh.: *Deutsches Wörterbuch* von J. Grimm und W. Grimm, Leipzig, 1854 ff.

Eidgen. Absch.: *Die eidgenössischen Abschiede aus dem Zeitraum von 1421 bis 1477*, hrsg. von A. Ph. v. Segesser, Lucern, 1863.

Fontes austr.: *Fontes rerum austriacarum*, II. Abt., Wien, 1855 ff.

Jahrb.: *Jahrbuch für schweizerische Geschichte*, Zürich, 1876 ff.

JEGP.: *Journal of English and Germanic Philology*, 1897 ff.

Klingenb.: *Klingenberger Chronik*, hrsg. von A. Henne, Gotha, 1861.

Monum.: *Monumenta medii aevi historica res gestas Poloniae illustrantia*. Cracovie, 1874 ff.

Neuss: *Quellen zur Rechts- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte der rheinischen Städte*. Kurkölnische Städte I: Neuss, bearb. von F. Lau, Bonn, 1911.

N. Laus. Mag.: *Neues Lausitzisches Magazin*, Görlitz.

Ochsenbein: *Die Urkunden der Belagerung u. Schlacht von Murten*, Freiburg, 1876.

PMLA.: *Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*.

Publ.: *Publikationen aus den K. preussischen Staatsarchiven*, Leipzig, 1878 ff.

Schilling: *Diebold Schilling's, des Lucerners, Schweizerchronik*, Lucern, 1862.

Schiner: *Korrespondenz u. Akten zur Geschichte des Kardinals Matth. Schiner*, hrsg. von A. Büchi. 1. Bd., Basel, 1920 (Quellen z. schweiz. Gesch. N. F. III. Abt. Bd. 5.)

Script. Lus.: *Scriptores rerum lusaticarum*, N. F. Görlitz, 1839-1870.

Script. Pruss.: *Scriptores rerum prussicarum*, Leipzig, 1861 ff.

Script. Siles.: *Scriptores rerum silesiacarum*, Breslau, 1835 ff.

Schw. Gesch.: *Der schweizerische Geschichtsforscher*, Bern, 1812 ff.

Segesser: *Die Beziehungen der Schweizer zu Mathias Corvinus, König von Ungern in den Jahren 1476-1490*, von A. Ph. v. Segesser, Lucern, 1860.

Trier: *Quellen zur Rechts- u. Wirtschaftsgeschichte der rheinischen Städte*. Kurtrierische Städte I: Trier, hrsg. von F. Rudolphi. Bonn, 1915.

Unterfr.: *Archiv des historischen Vereins von Unterfranken u. Aschaffenburg*.

Zimm. Chron.: *Zimmerische Chronik*, hrsg. von K. A. Barak, 2. Aufl. Freiburg, 1881-82.

**Advokat** "Ende des 15. Jahrh. bereits üblich": the word is in frequent use during the entire fifteenth century, and may even be cited from a letter dated 1392. Most of the earlier documents in question were written at Rome, and show, in addition to cases where the regular Latin inflection appears, the nom. sing. *advocate* and *advocates*:

Und der selbe advocate in des ordins sache gar getruwelich erbeitet (*Bunge*, III, 682: 1392). des ordens advocates ist dor bei gewest . . . Und der von Cur fragete dornoch den advocaten, als mir der advocates selber gesagt hat (v, 407: 1408). sante her zu unserm advocat einen boten . . . Unser advocat lies mich dies wissen (p. 664: 1420). nach rate unsers advocati (p. 665). unsirs ordens advocat sprach . . . unser advocatus und ich . . . Unser advocat sprach . . . Unser advocat verclarte . . . mit iren advocaten . . . mit unserm advocato . . . (pp. 737 ff.: 1421).

**Alarm** "Entlehnung geschah im 16. Jahrh." Justinger's *Berner-Chronik*, written about 1420, in referring to an event of the year 1388, reads: do wurdent die frömden bogner der hut (= *Hinterhalt*) gewar und schruwen alerm: do kerten sich die soldner von bern umb. (ed. Studer, 1870, p. 175).

**Arsenal** "um 1550." In *MLN.* xxxiv, 265 may be found two instances, spelled *arszinal* and *arsinal*, from a letter of the year 1509.

**Artillerie** "durch das ganze 16. Jahrh." In *MLN.* xxxiv, 416 are quoted instances dating as far back as 1475, in the spellings *artelrie*, *attelrie*, *artallary*, and *erkerei*.

**Aschermittwoch** "vereinzelt im 16. Jahrh." In *JEGP.* xix, 510 f., I have shown that this form is the regular development from a plural *ascher*, instead of *aschen*. Instances of the compound *aschermittwoch* occur as early as 1469, and the gender is now masculine, now feminine. The spelling *eschmittwoch* (1475) is also found.

**ausstaffieren** "das einfache staffieren begegnet schon 1564." The following instances are considerably earlier: mit . . . hand-roren, stelenbogen woll staffiret (*Script. Pruss.* v, 475: 1516). mit gutten hauptstucken . . . gestaffiret (p. 532: 1520). einen wol staffirten fusknecht (*Script. Lus.* iv, 371: 1538). also staffirt (p. 373).

**Barbier, Balbier**, are respectively described as "erst frühnhhd." and "im 16. Jahrh." The following earlier forms may be of interest: dem barbirer, *Cod. Lus.* II, 1, 386, lines 33, 37 (1427); Cuncze barbirer, II, 2, 316 (1432); Meister Cunrado barbirer, p. 397 (1432); balbirer, *Script. Siles.* VI, 12 (1421); den barbir, *Fontes austr.* XLII, 326 (1461); parbieren (d. pl.), *Segesser*, p. 104 (1493). Even the feminine form may be cited: Nickel scherer der barbirerynne manne *Cod. Lus.* II, 2, 69 (1429); scherer der barbirerynne man, p. 305 (1431).

**Bönnhase** 'Pfuscher': an additional synonym is *Ferkenstecher*, occurring as early as 1575 in the regulations of the Tailors' Guild at Neuss: Im fall aber so fremde schroder, die das amt nit, wie obgesetzt, gewonnen, in einem werk in der burger heuseren befunden wurden das verken zu stechen, *Neuss*, p. 253: soll jederm einen ferkenstecher unverweigerlich . . . anzusetzen frei stehen (p. 254). Similarly, in the regulations, dated 1731, of the Tailors' Guild at Deutz: Wan sonsten die Gesellen von den Meistern abgehen und vor sich selbstn arbeitn würden, auch fremde also genante Ferckestecker und Bunhasen atrapirt werden, *Blankenb.* p. 245.

**Degen**<sup>2</sup>: Kluge's earliest instance is dated 1472. Instances dating as far back as 1400, and mostly from outlying eastern districts, may be found in *MLN.* xxxv, 408 f., where also the form *tatersche dengen* is recorded. Additional instances from western sections are: ein messer oder einen degen, *Trier*, p. 421 (1460); rök, swert, tegan, schilt vnd was dar zuo gehort, *Klingenb.* p. 247 (event of ca. 1437); ein welscher degen, *Ochsenbein*, p. 554 (1476); des hertzen von Burgund tägen, *Schilling*, p. 78.

**Dolch** is cited from the year 1536. The following instance, dated 1509, is further of interest in that it points to the Dutch *dol, dolle* as its source: kocher, eunkfas, metzer, degen und dulle, *Neuss*, p. 185.

**Felleisen**: an unrecorded early variant (1473) is *fellus*: iglicher III pferd und sie alle ein fellus, *Publ.* LIX, 516.

**Flotte** "findet sich im Ndd. seit etwa 1400, im Hochd. seit Anfang des 17. Jahrh." *MLN.* xxxiv, 263 I have cited Low German instances dated 1368, and High German ones (*Flotta*) from the latter part of the sixteenth. These, as Kluge correctly points out, are due to the influence of the Italian (or, perhaps,

Spanish). Of even greater interest are the forms *Flut* (1507) and *Flosse* (1427, 1466), as showing the attempt of High or Middle German authors to adapt the word to their dialect. The native term, moreover, was not so much *Schiffszeug*, but *Schiffung*, abundantly instanced by both Lexer and Grimm.

**Fundgrube:** an instance antedating those cited by Kluge and Lexer is: und verleihen in auch die ersten fundgrub derselben erez, *Font. austr.* II, 47 (1454).

**Futtral:** the Latin progenitor of this form may be cited from a document dated 1390: pro IIII futralibus supra balistas, *Monum.* xv, 47. The forms *futrum* (n. s.), *futra* (ac. pl.), *futrorum*, and *futris* occur on pp. 161-170.

**Garnison** occurs as early as 1481: cf. *MLN.* xxxiv, 257.

**General:** for early instances, cf. *MLN.* xxxiv, 258. To these may be added: das der landtvogt von Dijon mit einem General hie ligt, *Jahrb.* xxxix, 191\* (1498).

**Geschwader:** an instance antedating those of Kluge is given *MLN.* xxxiv, 417. Another early one is from the Peasants' War: etliche geschwader reüter, *Unterfr.* II, 145 (1525).

**Grippe:** cf. *JEGP.* xix, 513.

**Halunke:** cf. *MLN.* xxxv, 405.

**Horde**<sup>1</sup>: an instance a century older than Kluge's is given *MLN.* xxxv, 408.

**Jacht:** "zuerst ndl. bei Kilian 1599 *jaghte* 'kleines, schnelles Schiff'; als hd, zuerst 1668." The word may be cited, however, from a contemporary account of an event of 1523: x schöne schiffe und eine jacht, und das ameralesboth, *Script. Pruss.* v, 534.

**Jacke:** cf. *MLN.* xxxv, 411.

**Kamerad:** Instead of 1638, this word may be cited from a *Zeitung* of the year 1564: Ausz Wien einem Kamerath inn Speir warhafftig zugeschrieben; cf. *MLN.* xxxiv, 261.

**katzbalgen:** Kluge quotes the expression *im Katzbalg liegen* from the year 1524, and the *DWb.* has a number of other instances from the sixteenth century. In a slightly different locution of the fifteenth century, *Katzbalg* seems to refer to some part of the soldiers' equipment (*pocket, sheath, scabbard?*): das verkomen wurde die vppigen kleider, deszglichen die tägen, so die xellen (*Gessellen*) im katzbalg tragen, vnd die Swert mit den halbscheiden, *Eidgen. Absch.* III, 1, 411 (1492). *Tägen*, at this period,

does not mean 'sword,' but 'dagger.' Just how *Katzbalg* passed over into the figurative use (*im Katzbalg liegen*) I am unable to trace: I can, however, point out an exactly similar transfer in the case of *Armbrust*, 'crossbow': das wir nit yemerdar mit yederman im Armbrust lägen (i. e., *mit ihm gespannt sein*), *Schw. Gesch.*, III, 261 (1514). solt man weiter wie biszher beschehen, im armbrust liegen, den feind nit hindersich dringen, *PMLA.* xxxiv, 156 (1551). lag nit lang im armbrust, *Zimm. Chron.* II, 534. In these latter instances the meaning is 'to hesitate.' The *DWb.* cites a similar instance from Lehmann (1640), without defining the phrase.

**Kellner:** in their comment on the secondary form *Keller*, lexicographers fail to note that this was the form used by Goethe—the *DWb.* even states: "die form gilt nämlich noch am Rhein, in Frankfurt," without mentioning Frankfurt's most illustrious son. *Keller*, for example, occurs repeatedly in *Die Mitschuldigen*, in all the genuine editions down to 1806 incl., and was only replaced by *Kellner* in the publisher's reprint of that year, whence it passed into the later editions (cf. *MLN.* xxvi, 133 ff.). As the dictionaries quote only the later editions, all trace of the earlier genuine form has been obliterated.

**Kürass:** an early variant, not noted by lexicographers, is *kor-bisser*: worn vil mit korbisser gar wol gerüstet, *Font. austr.* XLII, 304 (1460). The word was, of course, confused with *Kürbis*, 'pumpkin.'

**Lakai:** for a discussion of this word, with early instances, cf. *MLN.* xxxiv, 411. A variant form *luckey* occurs three times in *N. Laus. Mag.* LXXVIII, 157 (1594).

**Leutnant:** "im Anfang des 16. Jahrhs. auftretend." A variant form *Lüttiner*, occurring as early as 1481, is discussed *MLN.* xxxiv, 261. Other early instances of this form may be found in *Schilling*, p. 224; *Jahrb.* xxi, 186; xxxix, 231; *Schw. Gesch.* I, 244.

**Lunte:** an unrecorded variant is *lombte*: mit musketen, . . . krauth, loth, zindstricken, lombten und dergl. *Trier*, p. 139 (1593).

**Mappe,** 'Landkarte,' is to be derived from the Latin *mappa mundi* rather than from the French *mappemonde*. The Latin

word occurs in a German letter from Rome, dated 1421: uns . . . weisete ein gemolit tuch inr gleichnisse einer mappe mundi, *Monum.* XII, 119.

**Matrose** is first cited from the year 1616. An unrecorded earlier form is *Martolose*, which is closer to the French *matelots* than the modern German word: 200 knecht . . . 1000 martolosenn, seint auch zu fuesz, *Script. Lusat.* iv, 389 (1541).

**Nift:** m. 'Enkel': under *Nichte*, Kluge discusses OHG. *nift*, MHG. *niftel*, fem., but neither he nor any other lexicographer seems to know a masculine form *nift*, 'Enkel.' This occurs in a letter from Witold of Lithuania to the Grandmaster of the Teutonic Order, under date of 1429: als des herrn grossfurste von Moskaw, unsers niftes, und ander grossen herczogen, *Monum.* vi, 820. The meaning 'grandson' is assured by another reference (p. 774) to the same individual as the son of Witold's daughter.

**parieren**<sup>2</sup>, 'parry,' is cited as of the year 1642. And yet the expression occurs in a ms. of the year 1443, namely, Hans Talhoffer's compilation of Lichtenauer's *Fechtbuch*: cf. Hergsell, *Die Fechtkunst im XV. u. XVI. Jh.*, Prag, 1896, p. 428.

**Pistole:** Kluge still adheres to the view that this word is derived from the name of the Italian city of Pistoja, whereas Meyer-Lübke, in his *Roman. Etymol. Wbch.*, definitely derives the Romance words for 'pistol' from the German, the ultimate source being Czechish *pist'al*, "doch fehlt die historische Begründung dieser Auffassung." The etymology adopted by Meyer-Lübke goes back to K. Strekelj (1894), who, in turn, alludes to it as *die alte Ansicht*. In the *JHU. Circular*, 1920, pp. 674-676, I arrived at this etymology quite independently of Strekelj, and also furnished the *historische Begründung*, based on Silesian historical documents of the years 1421-1429, connected with the Hussite Wars. Here the word *pissschulle*, *pischol*, *piszczal* occurs as the name of a fire-arm, presumably a *Handbüchse*: Summa summarum der bochsen, 20 grosse bochsen, domete man mawren fellen mag, 300 tarrassteinbüchsen, 2000 pissschullen. eyn wenig pulffer und vier piszczaln. rechte sere schoss mit büchsen, pischoln, etc. The clue to the etymology is found in still another passage: czwu adir dry steynbuchsen vnd pulver vnd steyne, dorczu eyne notdorfft, vnd ouch pfeiffen vnd hawfenicz. These *pfeiffen* were evidently a sort of fire-arm,



for *hawfenicz* is the modern *Haubitze*. Now the Bohemian equivalent of 'Pfeife' is *pistal*, which appears in Polish as *piszczalka*, approximating one of the spellings found above. It is evident that some German writers took over the Bohemian term bodily, while others, knowing its fundamental meaning, translated it by *Pfeife*, just as *Rohr*, *Handrohr* was used to designate a gun. Two additional instances may be quoted here: *bochssin zu gyssen, pyscheln und tarraschbochsin*, *Cod. Lus.* II, 1, 491 (Görlitz, 1428); *vier pischalen*, *Publ.* XVI, 280 (Breslau, 1469).

**Profoss**, cited from the year 1561, occurs as early as the Peasants' War (1525): *nemlich der profoss, zentbutel und ein metzler*, *Unterfr.* XXXVI, 83. *hauptleut, profossen, keller und dergl. gewalthabere*, *Unterfr.* IL, 157.

**Römer**, 'Weinglas,' "im 16. Jahrh." The following instance antedates those in the dictionaries: *etlige roemer, de do zobrochen worden*, *Neuss*, p. 393 (1501).

**Säbel**: for early instances, including the form *schebel*, cf. *MLN.* XXXV, 409.

**Schlappe**<sup>2</sup>: the earliest instance in the military sense is probably the following: *hat Keis. Majt . . . den Franzosen ein grossen schlappen geben, da gefangen oder umbkomen sind . . .* *Schiner*, p. 257 (1513).

**strangulieren**: "zuerst . . . 1566 belegt und nach Frisch 1741 eigtl. nur vom Erdrosseln der Türken gebraucht." The latter statement is controverted by the following early instances, taken from Creutznacher's Diary of the Diet of Augsburg, 1547: *Donnerstags 24. Novembris . . . wardt ein Italianer strangulirt vnd gefirtheillt vmb das er mit furiren falszheit getrieben . . . Am 21. Decembris ist ain Neapolitaner strangulirt vnd gefirtheillt wordenn, umb das er ain Niderlendischen Balbirer helffen ermorden*, *Unterfr.* XLVII, 313, 315.

**Taffet**, "Lehnwort des 16. Jahrs." See *MLN.* XXXV, 412 for earlier instances.

**Trabant**: in the sense of 'foot-soldier' the word occurs frequently in Lusatian documents concerning the Hussite Wars, the date of the earliest one being 1431. Cf. *Cod. Lus.* II, Vol. 2, pp. 216, 269, 276, 346, 537, 558, 579, 582, 601.

**tribulieren**: "seit 1520 . . . belegt." *der bischof von Comyn tribulieret die unsern gar vast*, *Publ.* LXVII, 245 (1476).

**Truppen:** instead of making its first appearance in 1617, this word occurs as early as 1474, during the siege of Neuss: cf. *MLN.* XXXIV, 258.

**Tüttel** "erst nhd." The following is from a letter of Elector Albrecht Achilles, dated 3. Jan. 1474: So geen wir auch eins tutels nicht weyter, dann wie die schrift innen wird halten, *Font. austr.* XLVI, 252.

**Uriasbrief:** the following is a century earlier than the examples cited by Kluge: also das er nit Orias brief gefurt hat, *Publ.* LXVII, 206 (1476).

**verplempern:** as compounds of this stem are cited only for NHG., the following instance, dated 1430, may be of interest: durch mancher mengunge vnd plemperey wille, dy durch weybir vnd logenhaftige speyer pflegit czu geschen, *Monum.* VII, 415.

**vexieren:** Kluge cites an instance of the year 1553. Cf.: der Jersik ist widergekehrth keyn Prage vnd wil vns mühen vnd vexiren, *Font. austr.* XX, 530 (1468). das nieman den andern bedorfft fragen oder fexieren, ob er Frantzosisch oder Römisch küngisch wäre, *Schilling*, p. 183 (15th cent.).

**Vice-** "im 16. Jahrh." An additional compound, and antedating those cited, is that with *Kanzler*: der vitzcancler von Osterreich, *Font. austr.* XLII, 175 (1455).

**Wallach** "um 1550 im Nhd. auftretend." Cf.: do dem pfarrer das pferdt eyñ walach gestoleñ wardt, *Script. Pruss.* v, 295 (ca. 1497).

W. KURRELMEYER.

*Poetic Origins and the Ballad.* By LOUISE POUND. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1921.

The late Professor F. B. Gummere, "wearing all that weight of learning lightly like a flower," expounded with great charm and persuasiveness an elaborate theory concerning the origin and nature of primitive poetry. The nearest representative of primitive poetry in English is found in the older folk-songs, the popular ballads, traditional story-songs of unknown authorship. Gummere first set forth his views concerning the ballad in the Introduction to his *Old English Ballads* (Ginn, 1894). In *The Beginnings of Poetry*